THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1829. NO. 4.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

THE WESTERN HERALD
AND STEUBENVILLE GAZETTE.

THIS is the title of one of the oldest a d most popular newspapers in the sta e of Ohio. Its circulation in Ohio, particularly n the section of it that has most intercourse and trade with Pittsburgh, is considerable. It is, of course, a good medium through which to circulate the Advertisements of Merchants, Manufacturers and others, who wish to extend their business in Ohio. Several of the Merchants of Pittsburgh already advertise in the said Gazette, and no doubt find their account in so doing. For the convenience of such others as may wish to advertise in it, the Editors of the *Pittsburgh Gazette* and *Statesman*, and *H. Holdship & Son*, will act as agents for the receipt and transmission of Advertisements. The terms of advertising by the year, half year, or otherwise, will be accommodating, and may be known on application to either of the gentlemen above named.

JAMES WILSON.
Steubenville, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t.

GABRIEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail
GROCER,
Front, between Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, BAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829 —tf.

CALEB LEE,
DRAPER AND TAILOR,
Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
The Western Farmers' Almanac
FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,
(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

LOTS
In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.
March 24, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. B. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,
No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.
April 23—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

By Wetmore & Havens,
No. 97 MARKET STREET,

AN extensive addition to their stock, of complete sets of plain gold and ornamented China Tea Ware, China Coffee Bowls and Saucers; China Teas; Butter Cans; Honey Plates; Bowls, Pitchers; Cake and Tea Plates; Ornaments; Blancmange Molds; Toast-racks, &c.

A new and splendid style of Dining and Chamber Ware. Also, a good assortment of Britania Ware.

All which they offer for sale, on better terms than have ever been offered west of the mountains, and equally as good as can be obtained in Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1829.—tf.

English Reader and Vocabulary

THE subscribers have recently published Bentley's revised and improved edition of the English Reader; with the addition of a Vocabulary annexed to the work; containing all the words used in the English Reader, *divided, accented, defined*, and the part of speech annexed; arranged in *alphabetical* order; adapted to the orthography and *pronunciation of Walker*: with a *Key* representing the different sounds of the vowels referred to by the figures:—To which is added a catalogue of the *proper names* contained in the English Reader, pronounced according to Mr. Walker's rules for the pronunciation of proper names:—Likewise a general *summary* of the *Globe*; containing a list of the different *countries*, and their population, the number of *square miles*; the number of *inhabitants* to each square mile; the *chief cities*, the form of *government* and prevailing *religion*.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
Pittsburgh, Oct 17—tf

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,
AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing copper SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey,

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.
Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.
Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.
May 15—1y.

GEORGE GOLDER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs John Dillon & Son, Mr. James Raguet, J. S. Copeland, D. Convers, } *Zanesville.*
K'Kee Clark & Co. Richard Bowen, Mason & M'Donough, John D. Davis, } *Pittsburgh.*
Jno. Golder, Esq.—*Philadelphia.*
Col. Noah Zane, Knox & M'Kee; Zane & Pentoney, } *Wheeling.*
A. Golder,—*Baltimore.*
Wheeler & Chamberlain,—Cincinnati.

January 27, 1829 —1y.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

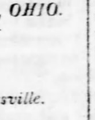
S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE TWO STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, now occupied as a Grocery Store by Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store and being an eligible stand for business.



Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
April 14—tf.

Steam Mill Flour, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh Steam Mill FLOUR;
40,000 lbs. pig LEAD, from Fever River;
5,000 lbs. bar LEAD;
15,000 lbs. SHOT, assorted numbers;
For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 21, 1830.

WALLACE & BEGGES,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS
No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,
Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.
No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, No. 105, Third-street, between Wood and Smithfield, now occupied by the Mrs. Scull. It is in good repair, and supplied with hydrant water, the water-tax paid till the 1st of April next. Possession will be given on the 1st of October next.

JOSEPH OLIVER.
August 28.—tf

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY
FIRE.
The Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire—

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance, IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores, and other Buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandise upon the land or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163 1-2 Chestnut-street, third door below Fifth-street, either personally or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER.
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—3mo

Fourth St. Livery Stable.

THE subscriber having purchased the Stable formerly occupied by Wm. Graham, jr. in Fourth street, between Wood and Smithfield, and having enlarged the stock, is now prepared to accommodate the public with carriages, barouches, gigs, and riding horses on the most reasonable terms and of the best quality.

Also, Horses kept by the day, week, month or year.

A. B. SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, August 25, 1829.—3m

A neat Hearse in good order and ready at the shortest notice. Charges to the poor for the hearse will be moderate.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny-Town
August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 5.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

PROVISIONS, &c. &c.

300 barrels fresh FLOUR,
50,000 pounds BACON,
100 barrels WHISKEY,
100 do prime PORK,
100 do MACKEREL,
75 hhds. } SUGAR,
100 bls. }
100 bales COTTON.
few casks Muskrat Skins, just received from Fever River,

For sale by
ALLEN & GRANT.
July 17, 1829.—tf.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Copartnership trading under the Firm of *Price, Curlings & Co.*, Glass Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All claims by and against the concern, will be settled by Robert B. Curling & Sons, under which Firm the business will be conducted as usual.

W. PRICE.
ROBERT B. CURLING,
WM. CURLING,
ALFRED B. CURLING.
Fort Pitt Glassworks, Sept. 15, 1829.—6t

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Lect's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 500 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826—tf

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY
NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.
November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,
(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)
Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,
LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c
Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

WHOLESALE
QUEENSWARE,
Glass & China Warehouse,
WOOD STREET.

Thomas G. Gaylord

IS now receiving large supplies of QUEENSWARE and CHINA, which, added to his former stock, will make his assortment very large and complete.

He is prepared to pack all orders at the shortest notice, and at the lowest Baltimore and Philadelphia prices, with very low carriage.

Western merchants, who wish to sell assorted crates, and retailers, are invited to call and furnish themselves on as accommodating terms as can be had east or west of the mountains.

Pittsburgh, May 8.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW
PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.
On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.
No. 26 Wood-street.
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.
Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON.
Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,
No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic
DRY GOODS:
Together with a quantity of
Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which, (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.
GROCERS,
MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS.

THE subscribers having considerably enlarged their Manufacturing Establishment, would inform their customers and the public generally, that they have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of the best *Juniata Bar, Round and Square Iron*, of all the various sizes.

Also, *Boiler, Hoop and Sheet Iron*, of the best quality.

Having entirely abandoned the process of puddling, they are now manufacturing all the various sizes of NAILS from 3d to 20d, of the very best Juniata Blooms and principally by eastern workmen. All orders for any of the above articles can be filled with promptness, on as advantageous terms as at any other establishment in the place.

It may be observed, that the subscribers stamp all their Bar Iron with their names.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
Juniata Iron Works, Near Pittsburgh.
Aug. 18, 1829.—3mo.

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of
MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.
Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf-skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good aquality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Bootlining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.
Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,
No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow Glass-Ware, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles, Sad Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.
May 29—tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nu-Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.
June 23, 1829.—tf.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Wood and Market Streets. Inqure of

CHAS. H. ISRAELL,
Sept. 1.—tf. *Paterson's Row.*

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties.

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.
Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

SADDLE TREES.

THE subscribers will be regularly furnished with SADDLE TREES, of a good quality, at reduced prices.

SAM'L. P. DARLINGTON & Co
Corner of 4th and Wood sts.
July 17.—4mo.

Pine Creek Iron Works.
For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS,
ISAAC LIGHTNER,
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Assignees of Ekin & Ledlie.
March 27—tf.

BREWSTER'S PATENT
ECLIPSE SPEEDER.

THE subscriber having obtained license of Gilbert Brewster for building and vending his newly invented ECLIPSE SPEEDER, in the Western country, would inform the public, that they are constantly making and on hand at his shop, in Bridesburgh, near Philadelphia. Orders, directed to him through the Post-office at Kensington, will be promptly attended to. The numerous advantages which this Speeder possesses over any other, are the following: It is far more simple in construction, occupies much less room, requires much less power, less attention, costs much less money, and does much more work than any other Speeder now in use. This Speeder contains from 8 to 10 spools; those of 8 spools, with proper attention, supply from 700 to 800 spindles; those of 10, rom 900 to 1000 spindles.

PRICE AT MY SHOP.
For one of 8 spools, $250
For one of 10 do 275 } Including Patent.

The space occupied by those of 8 spools is only 44 by 18 inches, and requires less power than one head of drawing.

ALFRED JENKS.
Oct. 28, 1828. ——1ycp.*

THE INDIANS.

From the National Intelligencer.

PRESENT CRISIS IN THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN INDIANS. No. VIII.

On the 17th February, 1792, an additional article was signed at Philadelphia, by Henry Knox, Secretary of War, for the United States, and seven chiefs and warriors in behalf of the Cherokees. As this article was the result of a distinct negociation, held seven months after the execution of the Treaty of Holston, it may with propriety be called the *third treaty* between the United States and the Cherokees. It provided, that the annuity, given by the fourth article of the next previous treaty, should be raised from $1,000 to $1,500; and it declared that this annual sum was given "in consideration of the relinquishment of lands," which had been made in that treaty. Of course, the United States admitted, that the Cherokees had possessed land, on the outside of the limits established by the Treaty, which lands they had relinquished to the United States. This additional article was a confirmation of the Treaty of Holston, after ample time had elapsed for consideration:

FOURTH TREATY WITH THE CHEROKEES.

This document was executed at Philadelphia, on the 16th of June, 1794, by Henry Knox, for the United States, and thirteen chiefs for the Cherokees.

After a preamble; which states, that the treaty of Holston had "not been fully carried into execution by reason of some misunderstandings," and that the parties were "desirous of re-establishing peace and friendship,"

ART. 1st declares "that the said treaty of Holston is, to all intents and purposes, in full force, and binding upon the said parties, as well in respect to *the boundaries* therein mentioned, as *in all other respects whatever.*"

ART. 2d stipulates, that the boundaries shall be ascertained and marked, whenever the Cherokees shall have ninety days' notice.

"ART. 3. The United States, to evince their justice by amply compensating the said Cherokee Natiou of Indians for relinquishments of land," made, 'by the treaty of Hopewell and the treaty of Holston,' agree to give the Cherokees, in lieu of former annual payments, $5,000 a year in goods.

ART. 4. The Cherokees agree that $50 shall be deducted from their annuity for every horse stolen by any of their people from the neighboring whites.

ART. 5. Those articles to be permanent additions to the treaty of Holston, as soon as ratified. They were soon after ratified.

It has appeared, in the course of this discussion, that the treaty with the Creeks, in 1790, was the basis of the treaty of Holston in 1791. This was confirmed in 1792, and again, expressly and solemnly, in 1794. Thus we have four distinct documents, which received the approbation of General Washington, and his cabinet, all agreeing in the same principles, and all ratified by the Senate of the United States. Several other treaties, in which the same principles were involved, were formed with other tribes of Indians, during the same administration. In one of these, the United States engage, that they '*will never claim* the lands reserved to the Indians;' but that the Indians 'shall have the free use and enjoyment thereof, until they choose to sell the same to the People of the United States.'

FIFTH TREATY, OR TREATY OF TELLICO.

This treaty was signed "near Tellico, on Cherokee ground," Oct. 2, 1798, by Thomas Butler and George Walton, Commissioners of the United States, and thirty-nine Cherokee Chiefs and Warriors, in the presence of Silas Dinsmoor, Agent of the United States among the Cherokees, and thirteen other witnesses, among whom was the late Mr. Charles Hicks, who acted as interpreter on the occasion.

The treaty begins with a long preamble, stating the reasons why it was necessary to make another treaty; and among the reasons are these two clauses; viz: "for the purpose of *doing justice to the Cherokee Nation of Indians,*" and "in order to promote *the interest and safety* of the said States."

ART. 1. Peace renewed and declared perpetual.

ART. 2. The treaties subsisting between the parties in full force; "*together with the construction and usage under the respective articles; and so to continue.*"

ART. 3. Limits to remain the same, "were not altered by the present treaty."

ART. 4. The Cherokee Nation "do hereby *relinquish and cede* to the United States all the lands within the following points and lines." [Here follows a boundary, by which a considerable district of land, in East Tennessee, was ceded to the United States.]

ART. 5. The line described in the treaty to be marked immediately, "which said line shall form a part of the *boundary between the United States and the Cherokee Nation.*"

ART. 6. In consideration of the preceding cession, the United States agree to pay $5,000 on signing, and $1,000 annually, in addition to the previous stipulations of this kind; "*and will continue the* GUARANTY OF THE REMAINDER OF THEIR COUNTRY FOREVER, *as made and contained in former treaties.*"

ART. 7. A road granted by "the Cherokee Nation," across a small corner of their country, to the citizens of the United States; and in consideration of this grant, the Cherokees are to be permitted "to hunt and take game upon the lands *relinquished and ceded* by this treaty," until settlements shall make such hunting improper.

ART. 8. Due notice to be given of the payment of the annual stipends, and the United States to furnish provisions for a reasonable number of Cherokees, who shall assemble on these occasions.

ART. 9. Horses stolen from Cherokees by whites to be paid for by the United States; and horses stolen from whites by Cherokees, to be paid for by a deduction from the annuity.

ART. 10. The Agent of the United States residing among the Cherokees to have a sufficient piece of ground allotted "*for his temporary use.*"

Lastly: this treaty to "be carried into effect on both sides *with all good faith.*"

The treaty was ratified soon after by President Adams, and the Senate of the United States.

A few remarks on this treaty may not be improper.

The words *cede, nation, and guaranty*, are used in the same senses here, as in the treaty of Holston, seven years before. During the interval, the Government of the U. States had been frequently employed in making treaties with numerous tribes of Indians; and it is safe to say, that in no period of our national history, was the meaning of public documents more thoroughly weighed, or the tendency and ultimate effect of public measures more seriously considered; and the world may be challenged to produce an example of the administration of a Government over an extensive territory, and over a people in new, various, and complicated relations, in which fewer mistakes, either theoretical or practical, were made, than during the administration of Gen. Washington.

The parties were so careful of the inviolability and integrity of the Cherokee territory, that the use of a short road in the northern extremity of that territory, (now in the state of Kentucky,) at a great distance from the actual residence of the Cherokees generally was made the ground of a solemn treaty stipulation and an equivalent was given for it. Nay more, the Agent of the United States, residing among the Cherokees to distribute the annual payments, to encourage the natives in agriculture and manufactures, and to execute the treaties in other respects, could not claim even the *temporary use* of land for a garden, or a cow pasture, till this small convenience was allowed him by treaty.

The United States not only acknowledge former treaties, and declare them to be in full force; but "the construction and usage under their respective articles" are acknowledged, ratified, and declared to be the rule of future usages and construction.—This is a very remarkable provision; and was doubtless accepted to quiet the Cherokees in regard to encroachments feared from the United States. The construction and usage under the previous treaties, can be proved at this day, by living witnesses, and by public archives, to have tended invariably to this one point—that the Cherokees were to retain the unimpaired sovereiguty of their country; and that to enable them to do this permanently, and in the most effectual manner, they were to be taught all the common arts of civilized life. To this course they were urged, in the most affectionate manner, by letters written with Gen. Washington's own hand. This was pressed upon them at every council, and habitually in private, by the agent of the United States, in pursuance of written and verbal instructions from the head of the War Department. No historical facts can be proved with more absolute certainty than these; and there is not, it is believed, even the pretences of any evidence to the contrary.

It appears moreover, in the preamble to this treaty of Tellico, that the "*misunderstandings*" had arisen, because white settlers had transgressed the Cherokee boundary, "contrary to the intention of previous treaties," and that these intruders had been removed by the authority of the U. States.

Again: this treaty was negociated by George Walton, a citizen of Georgia, in whom that State reposed great confidence, and by Thomas Butler, commanding the troops of the United States, in the State of Tennessee; and it was executed, (to use its own language,) "*on the Cherokee ground.*"

Thus, the country of the Cherokees is called, as I have already shown, "their lands," their "territory," "their nation and their "ground." These epithets are used, not by careless letter writers, nor in loose debate; but in the most solemn instruments, by which nations bind themselves to each other. And what is there on the other side? Is it said, or implied, that the Cherokees had a qualified title? a lease for a term of years? a right to hunt, till Georgia should want the land for growing corn or cotton? the privilege of administering their own laws, till Georgia should exercise her rightful jurisdiction, as a sovereign and independent State? Is there any thing that looks this way? Not a word; not a syllable; not the most distant hint. While it is asserted in various forms, and implied more than a hundred times over, that the Cherokees were a nation, capable of treating with other nations; that they had a country, which was acknowledged to be indisputably their own; that they had a government to punish criminals, and to deliver up renegadoes; and that they were to become a civilized people, permanently attached to the soil; there is not, in all these instruments, a single intimation, or ground of plausible argument, to the contrary.

Lastly, this treaty not only adopts the word "*guaranty*" from the treaty of Holston, but interprets it, (as every civilian in Europe and America would have done,) to be applicable to "*the remainder of their country* FOREVER;" that is, (for the meaning can be no less,) the Cherokees were to retain the clear title and unincumbered possession of the *remainder* of their country which they previously had of the *whole*, and such title and possession were guarantied to them forever, by the power and good faith of the U. States.

WILLIAM PENN.

RIVERS.

There is probably no opinion more general, and more erroneous, than that of large rivers forming a boundary to nations.

It is wrong to vex a peaceful river with armed garrisons on its banks.

It is no less wrong in a political point of view.

Numerous forces will be stationed on the shores, by either party, and collisions must necessarily ensue. They also afford so easy a communication that numerous custom house officers must be engaged in active service. The river, instead of favoring commerce, becomes an annoyance to both parties. It is a bad military line in time of war. *A state is powerful, in proportion as she possesses the whole extent of the basin from which the water flows, to supply her rivers.*

Thus the state of New York has great national strength, because she possesses the sovereignty of the river Hudson, and nearly the whole country on both shores, without any interference.

The State of Connecticut in a similar way possesses the course of her principal river, for a considerable distance.

The Delaware is not of so much importance to New Jersey or Pennsylvania, as it would be if the undisputed property of either. In support of this position and of the general fact assumed, I may adduce the opinion of Professor Renwick, of Columbia College, New York.

"The Hudson divides New Jersey from the State of New York on one side, and the Delaware separates it from Pennsylvania on the other.

"However definite these may be as territorial limits, they operate, by their facilities of navigation, rather as bonds of union, than as divisions of the inhabitants in their vicinity, from those of the two adjoining states.

"Hence the citizens of East and West Jersey have different feelings and views upon almost every question of public interest, nor does it appear possible to unite them in exertion."

The Rhine was a military boundary against the ancient Germans, but could not have been against a civilized power.

The Tay was not so good a barrier against the ancient Scots as the Roman wall.

The Nile never formed a boundary, even in the intestine wars which sometimes destroyed Egypt. Hostile armies sometimes encamped on the opposite shores, but the contest was always continued, until one was defeated. When two powers, of nearly equal strength, have been in Egypt, at the same time, the line of demarcation has generally been across the Nile, one possessing upper, the other lower Egypt.

The late contest between Brazil and the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, arose from an erroneous opinion on the part of the former, that the river La Plata was the true boundary.

The railway tunnel that runs under the town of Liverpool, and constitutes the termination at the river of the Manchester and Liverpool railroad, was opened for the first time to the public on the 31st of July, and many persons, including the Mayor of the town and others, visited it. It is over one mile and a quarter in length, and illuminated with gas lamps, though the daylight from each extremity pierces far into the subterranean vault. The travelling car, full of people, traversed the whole length in a little more than three minutes.

The New York Courier and Enquirer has the following remarks, caused by the number of applications lately made in that city to obtain a situation in a store. The number, we believe, was between *sixty* and *seventy*. The remarks apply very forcibly to other meridians besides New York.

"*Crib not thyself in cities.*"—SHAKSPEARE.

It was stated in a morning journal that an advertisement for a clerk produced a vast number of applications, which led to the conclusion that the city contains a number of young men who are not only without employment, but who have no mechanical or professional pursuit upon which a certain reliance can be placed. This arises from the error in which parents indulge in providing for their sons, or grows out of a criminal indifference to the advancement of their children in their difficult walks through life. If a farmer has one or two sons, he thinks their fortunes are made if they can get into the city, and those born in the city are fearful of starving if they venture in the country—the result is, we have country boys without employment or the means of existence, and city boys without trades, or with useless professions.—No wonder therefore that an advertisement for a single clerk should be answered by fifty applicants.

Our mechanics who have grown rich by honest labor, indulge a false pride in not bringing up their own sons to the trade which has made their fortunes. A stupid boy, according to their opinion, must go into the shop; but the smart lad must have a half and half collegiate education, and study some profession. The stupid boy, with brawny shoulders, and hands callous by labor, acquires a snug property, and brings up a little family, while the indulged pet is an attorney at law without practice, or an M. D. without patients, or perchance a merchant without capital, or a storekeeper without credit. A lad of 14 should begin to ask himself the question "*what am I to do for myself?*" If he studies his interest and resolves upon a trade, he should forthwith select his master and go to work.

His father may wonder at his want of ambition, as he would call it—his mother may be very sorry, and his sister cock up her proud nose at her brother being a filthy mechanic; but let him continue at his trade with the knowledge that labor is wealth, and time is money, and in a few years he will have some substantial evidence of the fact. It is melancholy to see the number of signs in gilded letters of "Attorney at law," as if litigation was the prevailing sin of the age, and the young lawyers lounging with their legs on the table, deranging the dusty volumes of Blackstone and Coke which lie unopened before them, or the sedate students and young practitioners of medicine, calculating upon Epidemics or a sickly season.

Where all is competition—where all rush to the same spot, some must fail. Those who are born husbandmen had better continue so, and those who have no visible means of obtaining a living, had better turn their backs upon the city and seek the smiling, the plentiful west.—Let them clear land—till the soil—gather the harvest—learn to be farmers, and obtain an honest livelihood; in time, by industry and perseverance, they may become proprietors of the soil, and enjoy health, wealth and comfort

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From the Baltimore Minerva and Emerald.

The Virginia Game Cock.—It was in the year 18—, that I was bound for Havana, in the brig Evening Star, when we had lost sight of the Capes, that a large Eagle lit upon our yard arm. The sailors seeing him let him remain until after dark, when one of the men taking a large bag with him, went out upon the yard, and succeeded in flinging it over him, so as to prevent his biting, and tying the bag at one end, secured him until the following morning, when he was taken from the bag and his wings clipped, and trimmed in such a manner as to prevent his escape. He was always fed well by the men in the forecastle, and at last became quite domesticated, and was a great favorite of the captain. He played a great many tricks to the great annoyance of the pigs on board; for any thing in the pigs' mess he would have, if he took a liking to it: he was the terror of his bristly companions to such a degree, that if a pig showed his snout on the quarter deck, he was sure to 'go the whole hog' on him. This very much pleased the captain; for when the pigs are let loose on board ship they are very troublesome.

The day after we arrived at Havana, the captain, with several more Americans, visited a cock pit to have some sport. The captain bet several times, but invariably lost, at length he offered to bet five hundred dollars, that he had a Virginia game cock on board that would kill any cock on the Island.—Of course he was soon taken up, and they pitched for the fight, which was to be three days after. Accordingly, on leaving the pit, he let his companions into the secret; and proposed to them to go snacks, and throw in to make up the bet. The captain also went round to the American captains in the port, and told them the hoax, advising them to bet on the Virginia game cock, if they wanted to win a stake or two.

The captain then returned on board, and had the eagle trimmed as game cocks generally are for a fight; all his feathers about the neck which are called the cow-feathers of a chicken, in consequence of their letting them fall when they are beaten, or, as it is termed—cowed. He then had a little more trimmed off his wings, and in fine, disfigured him in such a manner, that very few could have told it was an eagle. He was then cooped and put upon short allowance, so as to whet his appetite for the coming battle.

The news spread all over the Havana, and many flocked to see the fight between the Virginia and Spanish cocks, and bets were made to a considerable amount. When the day of the battle came, the eagle was conveyed to the scene of action in the same bag in which he was caught. The time of pitting the cocks arrived, and two men stepped out who were selected to pit the cocks; for neither party were permitted to pit their own chickens; the man on the opposite side produced one of the large Spanish breed, and fixed the heels on him. The man who was to pit the captain's cock, was about preparing a large pair of heels, when the captain told him not to trouble himself, for he fought his cock without gaffs. The captain's bird was taken from the sack, and was received with surprise by the beholders; but the Spaniard said his cock would gaff him the very first fly. The Spanish cock made a fly at the eagle and picked him with his heels pretty smartly, which raised his ferocity, which was very high before for want of food—he cast a look of disdain on his adversary, and the next fly the game Spaniard made at him, he seized him with his talons by the breast and wing, and in an instant tore him to pieces. The fame of the Virginia game cock was raised so high, that the captain, before he left the place, sold him for an amount of money equal to the bet.

SPUN YARN.

Our last accounts left the Russians in possession of decided advantage over the Turkish enemy; and if the accounts are to be credited to their full extent, there is certainly cause for apprehending more disaster to the Ottoman power than its friends were willing to admit at the commencement of the present campaign. The opinions of individuals on this side the Atlantic, touching the present Turkish and Russian war, do not seem to have extraordinary weight with the people; who have seen so many prophecies disproved by time, and so many promises fail of fulfilment, that they distrust reports and withhold faith from predictions. On one point however, we believe that a majority are agreed, viz: that France and England will unite either to induce the Sultan to renew or fulfil the treaty of Ackerman; or, failing in that, they will declare themselves opposed to the further progress of Russia towards the Levant. It is not hence certain that Russia will be intimidated by the threats of England and France, backed as they may be by another continental power. The freedom of Greece, it is more than hinted, has been achieved for Russia; and, with some aid from that so desirable direction, and the flush of several victories, together with that fondness for the southern climes which the northern nations, who have once tasted their delicacies, so often evince, it may be apprehended that a more general disturbance of tranquillity will be felt in Europe, than has been experienced since the battle of Waterloo.

It was the destruction of Rome that she let the barbarians of the north taste the grapes of Italy. The figs of Greece may work out as much evil for Turkey, if other causes have not operated sufficiently against her.

U. S. Gazette.

We understand that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal is now open for the transmission of freight between this city and Philadelphia, and that it will be completed for the conveyance of passengers in the Citizens' Line, in barges, early next week. It is now used from the deep cut to the Delaware, nine miles. A gentleman from the South, who came passenger in the line yesterday, has handed us the following notice of the first passage of the barge upon the canal. We may add that the writer is a stranger in Baltimore, and is perfectly disinterested in his remarks.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

A passenger in the Citizen's Canal Line which arrived last evening from Philadelphia, is desirous of publicly expressing the gratification he derived from his trip. Living in a Southern state, where canals are known only by name, he deems himself fortunate in having thus unexpectedly had the pleasure of testing this mode of conveyance, which he found to excel all he had heard spoken in its favor. The boat was drawn at the rate of 6 or 7 miles an hour, without the least apparent motion; while the same quiet, comfort and order, were observed in the cabin, (the passengers permitting,) that can be enjoyed in our parlors at home.

Travellers who have never sailed upon a canal, or even seen one, will be gratified in both these respects, by taking this route to Philadelphia. The canal is now used for 9 miles out of the 14, and in the beginning of next week (the writer is informed,) will be open for the whole distance,—a few rods of the tow-path only remaining unfinished. In addition to these attractions, which the route presents, most of the newspapers of Philadelphia and Baltimore are subscribed for by the proprietors, and are to be found in the steam boats and canal barge. The utmost attention is also paid to travellers, and every disposition manifested to promote their comfort and convenience. The writer of this is an entire stranger to the proprietors of the line, but deems this acknowledgement due to their public spirited exertions.—*Balt. Patriot.*

An interesting Crew.—The brig Clio, which sailed from Boston for Quebec on Wednesday last, and was purchased, is owned by *Sir Isaac Coffin*, and has on board *twenty-one boys*, all of the blood of "old Tristram Coffin;" who emigrated from Devonshire, Eng. 1642, and settled in Nantucket in 1660, having in company with Peter Folger, Dr. Franklin's grandfather, first induced the natives to sell the island. Those lads are embarked under the care and instruction of Capt. Pinkham, a descendant of the same progenitor, for the purpose of acquiring complete knowledge and skill in the science and duties of navigation and seamanship: and to become qualified for marine officers, either for merchant or national vessels. Capt. Pinkham has been spoken of to us as a very accomplished and careful officer, every way suited to his interesting charge. The Clio carried out a small freight with a view to meet the expenses of the voyage. Sir Isaac met the boys accidentally in the street a day or two before they sailed, and his eyes overflowed with benevolent delight as he received their simultaneous salutation.

Mass. Jour.

An Azorean Paradise.—A much respected gentleman at the eastward, whose lady and daughter embarked last July for Fayal, on a visit to some near and dear relatives, thus describes their residence on one of the Azores islands, in a letter to the Editor of the American Farmer:—"The mansion is situated in the centre of a garden of three acres, and commands an extensive view of the harbor, and of the volcanic island of Pico. In this garden vegetation never ceases. Skirting the upper part, is a hedge composed of geraniums entirely, more than six feet in height, containing every variety of leaf and flower, and blooming in January with all the luxuriance of summer. Scattered in the richest profusion along the walks, they will find orange, lemon and citron trees, covered with blossoms and fruit in every stage of advancement; and thus they appear the year round; at the same time, roses of vast variety are shedding their fragrance. In March they will see the Peach, the Apricot and the Almond in full bloom; and around them Sugar Cane, the Tea and Coffee shrubs, and the Fig." They probably arrived just at the commencement of this vintage, and of course will have sixty days to riot on the delicious grapes of Pico, garnished with most delightful apricots, figs, &c.—The thermometer from 52 to 80 degrees the year round.

The Journal of Health.—The second number of this excellent semi-monthly publication has made its appearance, and confirms the favorable impressions made by its predecessor. Some have imagined that the "Journal of Health" was intended for physicians only: quite the contrary is the fact; it is intended, and admirably calculated, to aid families generally in preserving health. Its language is simple, and freed from technicalities, and nothing is admitted that may not with propriety be read aloud by every member of the family, to every member of the family. It aids in preserving health; and when disease has come, it advises—as it should do—application to a physician. We add one wholesome remark.

"Parents and nurses should do all in their power to *prevent diseases;* but when a child is taken ill, professional advice ought to be immediately obtained. The diseases of children are, in general, rapid in their progress, and the least delay is always dangerous."

The New York Inquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from 5 to 8 dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the large lumps and reduces them to a smaller size.

This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel; and as the wheel revolves the clay is forcibly compressed into parallelograms, of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled, and of being placed in the kiln for burning.

It is said that a building erected last fall with this brick, stood all the severity of the frost equal to any brick whatever.

Among the victims of the relentless persecution which has marked the course of the new Administration, no one has fallen whose fate will excite more of public sympathy, or whose removal will command more unqualified reprobation, than that of *Abraham Bradley,* Assistant Post Master Genaral.

Mr. Bradley entered the Gen. Post-Office Department, with his intimate friend, Col. *Pickering,* at the commencement of Washington's Administration. The Department has grown up—expanded, and come to its high state of perfection under his eye, and was indebted to no man more, for its perfection in detail, and the admirable arrangment of all its complex parts, so as to form one harmonious whole—than to Mr. Bradley. His worth, and services ensured him the confidence of Habersham, Granger, Meigs, and M'Lean. In that Department, he was the *Charles Thompson,* whose name was universally known, and a voucher that every where commanded credence and respect. Mr. B. was an enthusiast in his devotion to the duties of his office, and seemed to be wholly absorbed and wrapped up in the praise-worthy passion of bringing the Post-Office to the highest state of perfection. It was his pride—his life, and thousands are the extra-office hours he has devoted to business, absolutely delving like a slave, to improve the condition of that popular and material arm of the government.

The People—the Government, and the Department, owe to that man the honor and emoluments of his place, if he had lived an hundred years; and they will receive the account of his removal, as in this state, they would the removal of "*James Trimble,*" Deputy Secretary, with universal displeasure.

The policy is as crual and unjust, as it is mistaken—and as certainly as there is virtue and spirit in the People, there will come a day of swift retribution.

Village Record.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	steel, co. lb.	8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
se. salts	4½	Lead, in pigs	4½a5*
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	5½a6†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	7	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	7	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	5 a 6§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4§	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	56†
Beer,	5 †	Nails, Ju. bra. 10d	6¾†
Coals, bush.	3½†	8	7¼†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7¾†
Coppers	3½ a 3¾†	4	9 a 9½†
Cheese	5 a 6†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	65§
Irwin's	9a15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	14a16†	Onions, bushl.	1§
Cotton Wool	11§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1, rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. t, y.	10a 11†	No. 3	2½ a 2¾†
4-4 Checks	12a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1½
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	25½†	medium do.	2 1-2
Flour, bbl.	$5†	paper hang's.	p. 37a75
Feathers	28*	Pork, fresh lb.	4 a 5
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	8 25 a 8 50§	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	8½a9 †
mack'l.	8 a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	75a87§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	40†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	2 50†
corn	50§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter gro.	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	6-a 12½cts.†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf	3 a 4†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6½*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,30a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50ct†
planished	100†	new	25§
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½a11†	black	15
pig, ton	40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9½ a 10†

REMARKS—'demand; § scarce; † plenty.

BOARDING SCHOOL,

No. 18, HANOVER STREET, BALTIMORE.

MRS. ALEXANDER M'KIM'S Academy will be re-opened for the reception of Pupils, on Thursday the first of September. In addition to a comprehensive course of English Education, (including needle-work, plain and ornamental,) French, Drawing, Music, and Dancing, will be taught, at the usual charges, by masters of acknowledged reputation. A faithful attention will be paid to the more important interests of morality, and the experience acquired by Mrs. M'Kim and her daughters, during several years assiduous and successful employment in the business of instruction, will lend its aid in the cultivation of the minds, and in forming the manners of the pupils.

TERMS.

For Board and Tuition, Bed, Bedding, and Washing included, $250 per annum, paid quarterly in advance, with a deduction for the vacation from the first of August to the first of September. Day Scholars, first and second classes, $20; third class, $15. Preparatory School, first class, $10; second class, $5 per quarter in advance.

Books and Stationary furnished, if required, at the ordinary prices.

REFERENCES.

Rev. Dr. Wyatt, Rev. Mr. Finley, Rev. Mr. Duncan, Judge Dorsey, Judge Archer, Dr. Chutard, Edward Gray, John Gibson, and J. P. Kennedy, Esqrs.

September 22, 1829—tf

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80 BARRELS SUPERFINE FLOUR,
12 do. Double distilled Whiskey,
2 Pipes Old Irish Whiskey; 10 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco; 30 Kits Mackeral, for family use; 8 Hhds. German Clay. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK, & Co.

Sept. 22.—4t

The American Journal
OF SCIENCE AND ARTS.

Extract from the Circular of the Editor.

THIS Journal was projected in 1817, and commenced in July, 1818. Before that period, no *original* Journal of Science had appeared in this country, except that of Dr. BRUCE, which was limited to mineralogy, and ceased with the completion of the first volume: The American Journal has been sustained with little reward, and under vicissitudes sometimes discouraging, until it has reached its sixteenth volume. Ample illustrations, by engravings, and a large excess of matter in every number, beyond what was stipulated, have made it an expensive work.

By steady perseverance, through the period of eleven years, it is now ascertained, that an American Journal of Science and Arts, can be sustained, so as to acquire respect and confidence in Europe; but *this Journal* has still to obtain *an adequate* patronage at home; a patronage *sufficient to place it permanently and securely on the highest ground.*

ONE THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS ARE NECESSARY to give the American Journal entire security, and to add, in the most desirable degree, to its efficiency, and to the excellence of its execution, both in its *material* and in its *external dress.* Who can doubt, that with proper exertions, FIVE HUNDRED ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS MAY BE OBTAINED?

Although the American Journal has been published *near* one of our most ancient and important universities, it has never had any *local* feature, nor has it espoused, or been sustained by any *local* interest.

B. SILLIMAN.

Yale College, July 1, 1829.

TERMS.

The terms are three dollars a volume in advance, and there are two volumes a year, of two Nos. each; they were originally stipulated to contain 320 pages, but have averaged more than 400.

The editor and his agents will pay to any person, ONE DOLLAR for every *new* subscriber who pays his advance for the year or for one volume; and every new subscriber who *volunteers* his name either to the editor or his agents, with a payment in advance of five dollars, shall be credited six dollars on the first year's account, but will pay six dollars for the succeeding years.

Complete sets of the back volumes can be furnished.

The Numbers will be delivered to subscribers in Pittsburgh, free of postage, at a delay of 20 to 30 days from publication.

☞Subscriptions received by Lake Looma & Co. Agents.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.

CROTON OIL, warranted, by the ounce or less quantity; Precipitated Carbon of Iron; Asphaltum; Extract Valerian; London Pearl Powder, for whitening and beautifying the complexion, just received at the Drug and Chemical Warehouse, corner of 6th and Wood streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 8, 1829.—3t

Cheap Hardware.

THE subscribers being about to remove from this place, are selling off their stock, comprising a general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. for cash or approved acceptances. A large number of the goods are entirely new, having been imported into the city of Philadelphia only last month, where they were bought at the lowest possible rates. Country merchants and others, will therefore have an opportunity of making their purchases at very reduced prices, by calling on the subscribers, who are anxious to close their business forthwith.

JAMES H. CRESSON & Co.

67 *Wood-street, Pittsburgh*

Sept. 11, 1829.—w3m

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE LOT, containing nine and a half Acres, in the borough of Allegheny, situated on the Bank of the Ohio River, and in view of this city. The whole will be sold or divided as to suit purchasers. The terms may be known by applying to

JOHN E. PARK.

At J. Hannen's Drug Store, corner of Market and Liberty streets, or to

DR. C. L. ARMSTRONG.

Sept. 25, 1829.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News INK, for fall and summer use, in kegs from 15 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

June 6—tf

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance.—THREE dollars at the end of the year.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1829.

Several communications have been received and have only been excluded by want of room. They shall be attended to during the next week.

☞The inspectors of the General Election will be chosen, in the different election districts of this Commonwealth, this day, between the hours of two and six in the afternoon.

PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATION.

On Wednesday evening, before sunset, a small keel boat, with seventy barrels of salt, towed by one small horse, arrived at Allegheny-town, from Freeport, which place she left that morning.—To have conveyed this salt by land, would have required six wagons, with five horses and a driver each, and one day and a half travelling.

Thus, on the Canal, one horse and two men have performed the work, in one day, which, by a turnpike road, would have employed thirty horses and six men for one day and a half each.

TRANSPORTATION.—We are informed that the merchandise which was forwarded to Middletown by the Union Canal, and at that place transferred to wagons, to be conveyed to Pittsburgh, has arrived here in seventeen days from Philadelphia, with a saving of twenty-five cents per hundred in the carriage. This is truly encouraging intelligence. We hope to announce, next year, the arrival of merchandise from Philadelphia, after less than one hundred miles of land transportation.

The Pittsburgh and Union-Town Turnpike Road.

The completion of a good road, direct from Pittsburgh to Union-town, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished." The distance between these two points, by the route some time since viewed, is less than *forty-five* miles. Now the mail from Union-town, through Washington, travels *sixty-one* miles before it reaches our city; and from Union-town to Wheeling is *sixty-seven* miles. The direct road to Union-town will pass through a highly improved and very interesting portion of our country, and when finished would, no doubt, draw many travellers to Pittsburgh, who would, without this improvement, pass along the National Road to Wheeling.

From Union-town to Wheeling is *twenty-two* miles farther than from the same place to Pittsburgh; so that if this road were completed, merchandise might be brought to Pittsburgh, and forwarded to Wheeling in less time than it could be forwarded by the National Road. Carriage would be considerably less to Pittsburgh than to Wheeling, and freight from those points westward, by steam boats, would be the same.

These hasty suggestions are but a few of the arguments which might be offered in favor of this desirable improvement, and they are offered merely to call the attention of our fellow-citizens to the subject.

RIVERS AS BOUNDARIES.

We this day extract an article from Professor Silliman's very valuable Journal of Science and Arts, for the purpose of fixing the attention of our readers upon this truly interesting work. Luke Loomis & Co. are the agents of the publishers, and will receive subscriptions. The article which we have selected, will no doubt gratify the taste and curiosity of many of our readers. The opinion that rivers form desirable boundaries, is very general, but will not bear the test of scrutiny or experience. The Mississippi was at one time a boundary and a source of contention between this country and Spain. The St. Lawrence is a boundary between the United States and Canada, and negociations about the right of navigation to the ocean has already commenced, and will perhaps terminate in angry contention, unless our various canals should afford a sufficient outlet to the ocean.

Our readers will perceive, by an advertisement in this day's paper, that the elegant Barges of the Citizens' Line pass through the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal daily, drawn by six horses.—This is truly a very valuable and pleasant improvement upon the mode of travelling along our sea-board. No doubt, the enterprise and public spirit of the proprietors of the Citizens' Line will be rewarded by a large share of the public patronage.

MARBLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Brownsville to the editor of the Gazette.

SIR,—Quarries of Marble have recently been found in the immediate neighborhood of this place: a small piece as a sample will be handed you with this letter. The piece sent has been smoothed off by rubbing it on another stone. In the hands of one who understands the treatment it is susceptible of a fine polish. Three quarries have already been found, and the supply abundant: blocks may be obtained 3 to 4 ft. thick, 10 or 12 long, and how far they penetrate into the hill has not been ascertained. The sample sent is from near the surface. It is thought by pursuing it the color will become darker or more variegated. In searching for limestone to repair the U. S. turnpike the discovery was made, and a considerable quantity of this used before it was recognized to be valuable. If you please you may notice the discovery in the Gazette, and retain the piece for the inspection and examination of those who may be desirous to see it.

The piece of marble referred to in the above letter, is left in the office of the Gazette, where it may be seen by persons desirous to view it. It is a very neat, beautiful specimen: the colors are not bright or showy, but are very pleasant to the eye, and it admits of a very fine polish. The ground a light dove color variegated with light brown colored veins and clouds.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Stokes, of Philadelphia, has discovered on his land, six miles from this city and one and a half from the canal, a species of Marble, called bird's eye: its colour is a dark grey, variegated with white shelly rings or curls, and points of deep jet: it bears a fine polish, cuts smoothly, and is well adapted for ornamental purposes. Mr. Stokes has some quarriers at work already, and has got out a slab of large size. A small specimen now polishing will be left at the Gazette Office for the inspection of the public spirited and the curious.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Craig.—I observe in your last Gazette, a notice, extracted from a Cincinnati paper, of the receipt at Cincinnati, by way of the New York Canal and Lake Erie, of a lot of goods in *twenty days from New York*, and at an expense of *Three dollars fifty cents per* 100lb. This fact may at the first glance appear surprising, and it is doubtless an uncommonly quick passage by *that route*, but on referring to documents now before me, I find that it is not an extraordinary occurrence when our rivers are navigable for Steam Boats, for goods to reach Cincinnati, and even Louisville, *via Pittsburgh*, in the space of 19 days from leaving Philadelphia; the cost of transportation for the whole distance, varying from $2,50 to $4,00 per 100lb. and averaging not more than $3,25 or $3,50 per 100lb. If such is the comparison that can be drawn betwixt the two routes *now*, when goods are wagoned 300 miles from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, we may readily conceive the very great advantages which the Pennsylvania route will have, when the canal shall have been completed and in full operation. I venture to predict, sir, (and it is not an idle boast but a conclusion drawn from facts) that in two years from this time, goods will be conveyed from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, via the Pennsylvania Canal, and Ohio River, in *sixteen days*, at an expense of only $1,50 per 100lb.

With such a prospect before us, and with a strong and persevering opposition on every side of us, it will be well for Pennsylvania to be wide awake to her interests and urge on to rapid completion, that system of internal improvement, which has been happily begun. If proper exertions be made to maintain and improve the advantages which we already posses, it will give us so strong a hold upon the great carrying trade between the East and West, as will render it impossible for any other state to wrest it from us. If, however, thro' a languid and timid, or a wavering policy, Pennsylvania remains inactive, and leaves the vantage ground, the current of business must, and will change, and a trade which is of incalculable importance to Pennsylvania is lost forever.

DICKSON.

For the Gazette.

AMERICAN SILK.

A French gentleman, practically acquainted with the cultivation of silk, has, in a series of interesting communications in the National Gazette, enforced the advantages of rearing the silk worm, and of adding to our staple productions that of *raw* silk. This paper has alluded before to these publications of J. D'Homergue, whose pen it is thought is held by the learned and patriotic Duponceau.

The result of his inquiries satisfied that intelligent foreigner that silk extracted from cocoons produced in America, was the most beautiful he had ever seen, and superior in quantity, as well as quality, to that of Europe. He observed also that the eggs were hatched with less care, and with less apprehension of the effects of weather, in the U. States, than in the South of Europe: he concludes that the temperature of this country is different from that of the South of Europe, and more favorable to the raising of the silk worm; and that less time is sufficient in this country to hatch the egg. In China, he says, the native country of the silk worm, that useful insect is born, grows, and thrives, in the open air. Like the common caterpillar, it nestles upon the trees, and there winds its beautiful cocoons. We would suggest, for the consideration of the eminent Philosopher whose name we have taken the liberty to mention, that the superiority of the United States over the South of Europe, in the culture of the silk worm, may depend somewhat on the analogy of our position to that of China, situated on the Eastern Coast of a great continent. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Rapp's silk worm laboratory, under the guidance of his interesting family. Mr. Rapp has a great deal of practical knowledge of the subject and in its relation to our climate; I have no doubt from the soundness of his judgment, his candour and observation, much valuable information might be obtained from him on this important subject.

Various matters collected in a small space.

The three largest stage proprietors in Europe happen to be *females* and *widows*, viz:—Mrs. Horn, Mrs. Nelson, and Mrs. Mountain.

Taking the aggregate of the population of the globe, upwards of eighty thousand die daily, and about fifty-six every minute.

A Whale, sixty-three feet long, and weighing thirty tons, was lately cast ashore on the coast of the Mediterranean.

There is at Tula, in Russia, a manufactory of arms, where 70,000 fire-arms and 25,000 side-arms are annually manufactured. More than 3,000 men are employed.

Since last year, it is said, 206 additional planters have engaged in the cultivation of the sugar cane. The amount of sugar and molasses made in 1828 would equal eight millions of dollars.

A woman in North Carolina weaves shirts very neatly without seam or stitch. The collar and wristbands are double the thickness of the other parts.

Port of Sandusky, Ohio.—There were 437 arrivals at this port from the 4th of March to the 4th Dec. 1828.

A letter from Nantz, dated 6th of August, states that imported sugars were very low, and daily declining; that the culture of beets will in a little time cause a revolution in the sugar trade; the sugars of the Colonies not being able to sustain a competition with the sugar from beets.

Rambling.—Whitfield was charged with rambling in his sermons, by one of his hearers; to which he replied, "*If you will ramble to the devil, I must ramble after you.*"

An English Journal says, "a very pure alcohol, having the flavor of French brandy, has been extracted from blackberries.

Neither wealth nor birth, but mind only, should constitute the aristocracy of a free people.

"*The Fredericksburgh (Va.) Arena,*" states that a lump of gold, worth $900, was dug up lately near that place.

Forks were not known in England until during the reign of James the First, which commenced A. D. 1603.

The following is a deed of gift by the famous John of Gaunt, to Sir Roger Burgoyne, of the valuable manors of Sutton, and the parish of Potton, in Bedford-shire. How different from a modern deed!

I, John of Gaunt,
Do give and grant
Unto Roger Burgoyne
And the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potton,
Until the world's rotten."

The "heirs of his loin" own this valuable domain down to the present day.

Books of Love and Devotion.—Menage says, "Books of Love and Devotion are both bought, but there are more read books of Love than buy them, and more buy books of Devotion than read them."

Carpeting, made of felt, like hat bodies, is extensively manufactured at Catskill, New York, and is highly spoken of for durability and cheapness.

Women vs. Men.—A boat race lately took place on the river Shannon, near Athlone, one of the boats rowed by four men, the other by four women. The women won the race, having rowed seven miles in thirty-five minutes.

It is said that one million dollars have been sunk in Steam Boat speculation on the North River, within a few years.

A gentleman just recovering from a fit of the gout, received a letter from an illiterate friend which commenced "This leaves me *hopping*." In his reply, he drily observed, "your letter found me as it left you, *hopping*."

Gen. Wade Hampton, an extensive sugar planter in Louisiana, owns and employs *fifteen hundred slaves.*

An Episcopal Church is about to be erected in Nashville.

The Jesuit.—The first number of a Catholic paper under this name has been published at Boston.

Michigan Territory.—Previous to this year, large sums of money were sent from this territory for the necessaries of life; this year there is a large surplus.

Conundrum.—Why are the females of the present day like the lily in the Scriptures?

"Because they *toil* not, neither do they *spin*, yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these."

From the Baltimore American.

VERY LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

The ship orbit, Fish, arrived at this port yesterday, in the remarkably short passage of sixty-five days from Valparaiso, bringing our advices from that quarter to the 18th July. The leading item of intelligence is the occurrence of a REVOLUTION IN PERU, effected by the party friendly to Bolivar. Capt. Fish reports that a plot involving a revolution had been discovered in St. Jago. A Lieutenant had been taken and ordered to be shot, but on the condition that his life should be spared, he promised to disclose those implicated.—On the 6th of June Gen. La Fuente, (who is said to be a partisan of Bolivar,) with 1500 troops from Islay, revolutionised Lima, taking possession of the Palace, and Castles of Callao.

The markets all along the coast were extremely dull; and very few articles could be quoted with any degree of accuracy.

The U. S. ship Brandywine, Com. Jones, was at Callao on the 2d June, to sail on the 20th for Rio de Janeiro and New York; and the U. S. ship Vincennes, Capt. Finch, for the Sandwich Islands and the Cape of Good Hope. The U. S. ships Guerriere and St. Louis arrived at Callao on the 19th of June.

Strong northernly gales were experienced at Valparaiso on the 4th and 16th July, but no material damage was sustained by the shipping.

The London Morning Herald has the following remarks relative to the recent pacific professions of Russia to Turkey:—

"Russia appears to be playing a deep game, and whilst her armies perhaps are thundering at this time at the gates of Adrianople, and preparing to transfer the seat of war into the heart of Macedonia, on the other side she seems, according to her language, to have no other wish but to bring the contest to as speedy a termination as possible by means of an equitable adjustment. This pretended love of peace is, however, only one of her many expedients to promote the objects of the war, for if she can, by her wheedling tone, succeed in entangling the Porte in a tedious and intricate negociation, the result will be a relaxation of the efforts of that power in the field. In the mean time, her own military operations would be marked by increasing vigor; and, to show that this hypothesis is not an extravagant one, we learn, through various channels, that her forces, though they greatly overmatch those of the Sultan, are in expectation of receiving regular and powerful reinforcements. This contradiction between the language and conduct of Russia appears to bewilder the minor class of politicians on the Continent, who attach a far greater degree of interest to the aggression of that Power than it has as yet elicited in this country.—In Vienna, for example, the Funds are like a see-saw—up to-day down to-morrow, as the hopes of peace, or rumors of a contrary tendency, prevail. Whilst the conduct of Russia is the real cause of the fluctuation, it is attempted to fasten the blame of it on the Porte, though all that this Power does to merit it, is to evince a disinclination to purchase, under the name of peace, a hollow, feverish, and short-lived truce. The Sultan seems to be fully aware of this, to judge from his alleged repugnance to meet half-way the pacific overtures of Russia; for however moderate these overtures may be, still, coming from a victor, they should secure to the latter a moral ascendancy that would fully indemnify her for any sacrifices she might make on the score of a counterfeit magnanimity.

A MAN OF WAR.

There does not perhaps exist a more prodigious and wonderful combination of human industry than is visible on board a first rate Man of War—A vessel containing 1000 men, and 100 pieces of heavy ordnance, and bearing them safely to distant shores. In 24 hours a man consumes about eight pounds of solids and fluid, consequently 8000 lbs. provisions are required daily in such a ship. Three months then, require that she be laden with 720,000 lbs; of provision. A 42 pounder weighs 6,100 lbs.; 30 of these are generally on board a ship of 100 guns, the weight of which exclusive of carriages amounts to 183,000 lbs.: 30 twenty-four pounders on the 2d deck, each weighing 5,100 lbs. all weighing 153,000 lbs; on the lower deck, 28 twelve pounders amounts to 75,400 lbs; on the upper deck 14 six pounders amounts to about 26,000 lbs: besides on the round tops 3 pounders and swivels. If to this we add, that the complete charge of a 42 pounder weighs about 64 lbs and that 100 charges to each gun are required, we shall find this to amount nearly to the same weight as the guns themselves. Against exigencies, every ship must have another set of sails, cables, cordage and tacklings, which altogether amount to a considerable weight. The stores also of plank, pitch, and tow; surgeons' and sailors' chests, small arms, &c. make no inconsiderable load; to which we must add the weight of the crew, so that one of these large ships carries at least 2,152 tons burden, or 4,324,000 lbs; and, at the same time, is steered and governed with as much ease as the smallest boat. [This is the description of a first rate man of war in the last century, since which the wonder has somewhat grown.]

RAVENS IN THE HEBRIDES.

A herd of Grampuses (*Delphinus orca*) having made its appearance off the Island Pabbay, in the summer of 1818, the natives surrounded it in boats and drove it ashore. Some of the animals were about 30 feet in length, others not more than 12. Forthwith all hands were out, busily employed in stripping off the blubber, an operation which lasted but a few days. In the meantime two or three ravens were seen on the neighboring rocks, croaking dolefully. The people then brought out all the pots they could muster, for the purpose of boiling the blubber. The island sent forth an odour which extended for miles around. Ravens came daily in pairs, and at length in small flocks. The Grampuses, now abandoned by their murderers, were attacked by the ravens, which, after gorging themselves most gloriously from dawn to twilight, retired in the evening to a rock in the vicinity, where they dozed away the short hours of the summer night, seeing in the visions of sleep the noble carcases of whales moored upon the island beaches of the stormy Hebrides. There were about 70 Grampuses in all, and for each Grampus there might be the first week 5 ravens, the next week 10, then 20, and at length 50; so that the ominous army at length amounted to upwards of 3000 beaked warriors, headed by an enormous white field-marshal, under whom were various speckled generals. Spotted ravens, in fact, are sometimes seen in the Hebrides, on ordinary occasions, but one totally white had never before presented itself to the astonished natives. The carcases were wasting, but slowly, and so long as the ravens had plenty of food, no person thought much about them. At length the flesh and entrails disappeared, and nothing remained but the bare bones. The skeletons lay on the shores, like the hulks of the Spanish Armada, keel and timbers, the planks torn off by the natives. Every body thought the ravens would now withdraw, but no diminution appeared in their number. Week after week, the old marshal and his subalterns led the corbies to the bloody beach. A council of war was held, but no person could suggest a remedy. Some shots were indeed fired, and a few ravens hung in irons on the heights; but the rest merely croaked as they saw their companions swinging in the gale.

At length, a man named Finlay Morrison hatched a plot which produced a goodly gosling. Finlay had been often in St. Kilda, where he saw the gannets slain in the night in the following manner:—The bird-catcher slips down a long rope, fastened above by a peg, until he gets upon a shelf where the gannets have roosted. He approaches cautiously, seizes the first between his knees, to prevent it from flapping its wings, and thereby frightening the rest, dislocates its neck by a sudden jerk, and leaves it there stark dead. In this manner he kills several scores per noctem. Finlay crawled cautiously up the rock, to which the ravens retired at night; he laid hold of an old rascal and burked him; then another and another, until at length he had slaughtered more than a score. This was repeated several nights in succession. Still no diminution was perceptible in the army, and the islanders were apprehensive of a famine, for the ravens had attacked their barley. Finlay scratched his head, one night as he sat by the fire, right over the organ of invention, which being thereby electrified, out came a spark, which, passing through the other organs, produced a scheme, and a funny one too, as will presently be seen. He rose up, dark as it was, and took with him two of his companions. They walked to the rock, clambered up as usual to the raven roosts, laid hold of half a dozen birds, plucked them completely, leaving only the wing and tail feathers, and let them loose. By this time it was dawn. The plucked ravens screamed violently; the whole flock screamed and fled. Nothing was to be heard on the island but one desperate and incessant scream. The natives, terrified, got out of bed and came abroad. The denuded ravens naturally sought their companions; but the latter had no compassion on them. They fled from them in all directions, terrified at the unnatural and never-before-seen spectacle. One night only did the ravens remain in the island. Some herdsmen saw them at sunrise wing their flight in a body northward over the Atlantic, leaving behind them their luckless companions, who, naked and persecuted, soon perished. By this means was the island of Pabbay rid of a pest, which might have reduced to severe distress, by destroying their scanty crop, an already wretched population, the greater part of which has since taken refuge in the wilds of Canada.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

September 30, Huntsman.
October 1, Potomac.

DEPARTED.

October 1, Huntsman.

River seven and a half feet above low water mark and rising.

CANAL BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

September 28, Flat.
" " Broadhorns.
" " Pennsylvania.
" " Sam.
" " Tom.
" 29, Enterprise.
" " Jackson.
" " Collier.
" " Freeport Packet.
" 30, Flat.
" " Reindeer,
" " Black Snake.
October 1, Unexpected.

DEPARTED.

September 28, Freeport Packet.
" " Wheeling Packet.
" 29, Manager.
" " Farmer.
" " Gen. Lacock.
" " Flat.
" 30, Freeport Packet.
" " Tom.
" " Jackson.
" " Sam.
" " Pennsylvania.
" " Franklin.
" " Walker.
October 1, Collier.

Married,

On Friday evening, the 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Brown, *Mr. Thomas Carr* to *Mrs. Sarah Parker*, all of this City.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. E. F. Swift. *W. H. Lowrie*, Esq. to *Miss Rachel Thompson*, eldest daughter of Saml. Thompson, all of this city.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. E. S. Ely, D. D. the Rev. *William B. M'Ilvaine*, of East Liberty, Pa. to Miss *Sophia S. L. Duffield*, youngest daughter of Wm. B. Duffield, M. D. of Philadelphia.

Died,

On the 22d ult. in Allegheny-town, Mrs. *Isabella Getty*, wife of Mr. Richard Getty, Keeper of Locks Nos. 1 and 2 of the Pennsylvania Canal.

JAMES ANDERSON

RESPECTFULLY solicits country merchants and others to favor him with a call, at his store, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets, where he has just received, and offers for sale, a choice selection, consisting of almost every article in the Grocery and Liquor line, which will be sold at a very small profit, for cash or country produce. Being connected with a concern in Baltimore, he is enabled to have his goods on the most advantageous terms.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

The Union Canal Lottery OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS NUMBER 12, FOR 1829.

To be drawn at Philadelphia,

On SATURDAY, October 17, 1829.

43 NUMBER LOTTERY—7 DRAWN BALLOTS.

Yates and M'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of	$10,000 is	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
1	3,908	3,908
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
41	100	4,100
47	50	2,465
82	50	4,100
82	40	3,280
82	30	2,460
533	20	10,660
5740	10	57,400

5,636 Prizes. }
10,650 Blanks. }
17,296 Tickets.—$158,568.

Whole Tickets, $10; *Halves*, $5; *Quarters*, $2,50; *Eighths*, $1,25.

Orders from abroad (post paid) enclosing cash, or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The Register containing an official statement of the drawing will be sent to each adventurer.

Apply to, or address
GEO. A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood st. Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Sept. 29, 1829.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

GUM ELASTIC OVER SHOES.

JUST received, an extensive assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's *Gum Elastic Over-Shoes*, by

GEORGE ALBREE, & Co.
Corner Market-street and Diamond, No. 73.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w8t

NEW & ELEGANT STEAM BOAT

FOR SALE.

THE Hull of a New and beautiful STEAM BOAT, as she now lies at Elizabeth-town, Allegheny county, Pa.—102 feet on deck, 19 feet 8 inches beam, 6 feet hold; built of sound and seasoned materials, in a workmanlike manner. Also a very superior first rate ENGINE, four 34 inch 17 feet boilers, 20 inch cylinder, 4½ feet stroke, which can be seen at the factory of the Columbian Steam Engine Co.—If not disposed of before the first day of November, they will be sold on that day by auction, at the wharf, in Pittsburgh.—Terms accommodating. Apply to

VINCENT A. BOGUE,
Pittsburgh Hotel, (Griffith's.)

☞The Cincinnati Advertiser, Louisville Advertiser, and the Nashville Whig, will insert the above once a week for three weeks.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

CITIZENS' CANAL LINE

OF STEAM BOATS AND BARGES is now running DAILY, (Sunday excepted) between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by way of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; through which, Passengers are conveyed in the elegant Barges, drawn by six horses, in two hours. The comfort and convenience to passengers of a water to a land conveyance, (to say nothing of the novelty and grandeur of the Canal, which is the greatest work of the age) make this the most desirable route between the two cities.

The Proprietors of this Line, thankful for the liberal patronage already bestowed on them, are determined to merit the continuance of it by rendering every facility, accommodation and comfort to their Passengers.

The Philadelphia, Captain Crocker, leaves the intersection of Light and Pratt street, at six o'clock, A. M. Fare as usual.

HENRY WRIGHT, Agent,
No. 3 Light-street Wharf.

All baggage at the risk of the owners thereof.

Oct. 2.—8t

A Steam Engine For Sale

OF THE FOLLOWING DIMENSIONS.

FOUR boilers sixteen feet long, thirty-four inches diameter, cylinder twenty inches diameter, four feet six inches stroke, will be sold at public sale, on the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock, in consequence of the failure of a contractor, at the Columbian Steam Engine Company, No. 11 First Street. Terms made known at the time of sale.

Oct. 2, 1829.—w3t

TO LET,

THAT Large Brick House, at the corner of Water street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by Robert Spencer. Possession given immediately. The Water rent is paid up until first of April next.—For terms inquire of Robert Spencer, on the premises, or to W. W. Fetterman, Esquire.

October 2, 1829.—3t

James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd.
vs.
William Nayler and Mary Wilson, of Romney, in the State of Virginia; Nancy Stevens, heir of James W. N. Stevens, late of Moorfield, in the State of Virginia, Eliza L. Pierce, now resid ent in the borough Erie, and John Nayler, place of residence unknown, heirs of James Nayler, late of the town of Waterford, in the county of Erie, Pennsylvania, deceased.

In Erie Court of Common Pleas. Subpœna, on petition to re-enter a Judgm't. and proceedings therein, dest'd by fire, at burning of Court H. on 24th March, 1823.

NOTICE is hereby given to the above named defendants, that on the 5th day of August, 1829, the said James Ross and others, executors of James O'Hara, dec'd. presented their Petition to the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, setting forth that the said James O'Hara had, in his life time, obtained a Judgment in said court against Thomas Wilson and Lacy Nayler, administrators of the said James Nayler, dec'd. for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, with interest from the 12th day of October, 1810,—that said suit was revived by an action of Scire Facias, in the year 1810—that a suit of Fieri Facias was issued on said Judgment, on which five out-lots in the said town of Waterford were levied on as the property of the said James Nayler, condemned, and afterwards advertised for sale, on a writ of Venditioni Exponas,—that by reason of the destruction of the records of the said court, at the burning of the Court House of Erie, on the 24th day of March, 1823, the evidence of said Judgment and the proceedings thereon were lost, and praying the court that a subpœna might issue to such persons as might appear to be interested in those matters, requiring them to appear in the said court, and answer the matters set forth in the said petition, and show cause why the said proceedings should not be re-entered—wherefore the said court did order that a subpœna do issue to the above named defendants, heirs of James Nayler, dec'd. to appear and show cause why the said Judgment and proceedings should not be re-entered, on the first Monday of November, 1829, and that notice be given to those defendants who reside out of this Commonwealth, by an advertisement, to be published four weeks in the Erie Gazette, and also in a paper published in the city of Pittsburgh. In conformity to which order this notice is given

By the Court—
EDWIN J. KELSO, *Proth'y.*

October 2, 1829.—4w

AN ORDINANCE,

Granting to John M'Donald, Esq. the privilege of extending the steps of his building at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, That John M'Donald, Esq. be and he is hereby permitted to extend the steps, at the front doors of his house, now erecting at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets, six feet from the line of said streets, on the footway, any law or ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1829.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW,
President pro tem. Com. Council.

Attest—
E. J. ROBERTS, Cl'k. Com. Council.

JAMES ROSS,
President of Select Council.
SAM'L. H. SCOTT, Cl'k. Select Council.

Oct. 2, 1829.—3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of THOMAS M'CLURG, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, are hereby required to pay the same to David King, on or before the 1st November next. And all persons having claims against said Estate, are required to present them, duly authenticated, to said Dalvid King, for settlement.

G. ADAMS,
J. M'VICKER,
D. KING, } *Executors.*

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829.—3t

New & Seasonable Goods.

JUST received from Philadelphia and elsewhere, a very complete assortment of NEW GOODS, bought on the best terms, and comprising a great variety of

Fine and Superfine Broadcloths, Vestings and Cassinetts,
Pelisse and Habit cloths, Flannels, Baizes and Blankets,
Irish Linens, Linen Cambrics, fine and fancy Cravats,
Cambric and Jaconett, Swiss, and other plain and figured Muslins, and Laces,
Bombazines, Ratinetts, Merinos, plain and figured Bombazetts,
Ginghams, Calicoes, Shawls, flag and black silk Handkerchiefs,
Satins, Silks, Gloves, Hoisery, figured and plain Ribbons,
Harmony Flannels, Cloths and Cassinetts, &c.
Country Carpettings, Flannels, Linseys, &c.

ALSO—

A very fine assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, Glassware (from the different factories) Queensware, gilt and plain Looking Glasses, Brushes, Drums, Swords, &c. Combs, Spectacles, men's, women's and children's Shoes and Boots, Groceries, Paints, and Dye Stuffs, Liquors, a great variety of Pittsburgh Manufactures—Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalm and Hymn Books, School and Miscellaneous Books, Almanacs for 1830, and Paper. And the following miscellaneous items, (to reduce and trim a heavy stock.) 100 pieces 4-4 brown and bleached sheetings and checks; 40 pieces strong and heavy 3-4 & 7-8 brown and bleached muslins; 20 pieces 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 6-4, & 7-4 tickings; 1000 lbs. assorted cotton yarn, all numbers; 500 lbs. candlewick, carded and raw cotton; on hand and expected in a few days, 4000 lbs. good Ohio cheese, 25 bbls. cider vinegar, 2500 lbs. American and English blister, crowley and cast steel; 25 dozen 11, 12, 13, & 14 inch files and rasps; 5 pair of blacksmiths' bellows; iron assorted; 25 kegs assorted Juniata nails and brads; 30 bbls. good Cincinnati pickled pork; 30 bbls. flour; 4000 lbs. bacon; 25 bbls. salt, 1000 lbs. best quality Ohio oil stone for mechanics, hones, &c. 30 dozen canal and other shovels, spades, axes, mattocks, &c. 400 yards flax linens and linseys; 250 yards Russia tow linen; 300 pair coarse country socks; 500 men's shoes and boots; 50 kegs assorted tobacco, madder, alum, brimstone, pepper, chalk, &c. 20 bushels New York timothy seed, 10 boxes pipes; 400 old and cheap muskets; 25,000 cigars; 30 boxes window glass; 200 patent buckets, and large and small tubs; 25 boxes soap and candles; Gin, Brandy, New-England Rum, Malaga and Lisbon Wines, Jamaica Spirits, and Cherry Bounce, with a great variety of other scarce and many fancy articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or approved notes and acceptances at short date.

☞Farmers, Mechanics, Manufacturers, Merchants, Traders, and Peddlers, will find this Store supplied with an excellent assortment, well attended, and goods sold in such a way as to accommodate and make it a matter of ☞interest to call and examine for themselves.

ISAAC HARRIS.

Oct. 2, 1829—3t.

N. B. All persons indebted, are invited to make immediate payment or settlement.

TO BE LET,

THE TWO SPACIOUS UPPER LOFTS of Store No. 97 Market Street, for which a lease of 3 years will be given, if required.

Inquire on the premises, of
WETMORE & HAVENS.

Oct. 2—4t.

FOR SALE.

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

CIDER WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase four hundred barrels of pure strong cider: call at my residence, or at the White and Red Lead Manufactory, on Liberty street, above the Canal.

HILARY BRUNOT.

September 22, 1829.—3t.

N. B. Constantly on hand, for sale, White and Red Lead, warranted first quality. H. B.

Stop the Murderer!

☞100 DOLLARS REWARD.☜

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

OF the City of Pittsburgh, who has been convicted of *Murder in the second degree*, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, at August Sessions, A. D. 1829, escaped from the Jail of said county, on Sunday, the 20th instant.

The above reward will be paid to any person apprehending and securing him in any jail within this Commonwealth or elsewhere, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered at the Jail of Allegheny County, Pa.

Said Hamilton was born in Ireland; is about 5 feet 10 inches high; slim made; about 28 or 30 years of age; fair complexion; hair rather a dark brown; small grey eyes; a scar under the left jaw, occasioned by the cut of a knife previous to his arrest; talks quick, and rather in the dialect of what is called Scotch Irish; by occupation a carpenter. Had on when he escaped, a blue close bodied coat and pantaloons, and white hat.

WILLIAM CAVEN,
Sheriff, Allegheny Co. Pa.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 25, 1829—3t.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio, where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN who has lately arrived in the city, is desirous of getting a situation in some store or warehouse, where he may be useful to his employer. Inquire at the office of this Gazette.

Sept. 25, 1829.—3t*

FRANKLIN

Cut Glass and Watch Crystal MANUFACTORY,

No. 79, Fourth st. 2 doors from Wood st.

O'Leary & Bailey,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they continue the manufacture of CUT GLASS and WATCH CRYSTALS, and from a long experience both in Europe and America, they are enabled to furnish any order in their line as good and on as low terms as any manufactory in the United States. Merchants and others wishing to purchase, will find it their interest to call.

N. B. Orders for plain GLASS, filled at the lowest factory prices.

May 29.—w6mo*

Poetry.

For the Gazette.

ADDRESSED TO AN INFANT, WITH A SMALL TOY WATCH.

Sweetly smiling cherub child,
Blooming in thy infant spring,
In whose breast no care resides,
No grief has fixed its bitter sting:

From one by tender ties affin'd,
One who holds thy welfare dear,
This small pledge of love receive,
Present of the opening year.

Emblem of thy little day,
Scarce past *one*, it points the hour;
Yet a little, and will pass
Childhood's sweetly blooming flow'r.

To thy artless, fond caress,
Infant play and painted toys,
Of youth the herald, will succeed
Boyhood's sports and ruder joys.

Swift the sportive years have flown,
'Neath the feather'd foot of time;
Lo! youth, a boy no more,
Grows elate in manhood's prime.

Other objects now engage,
Loftier views the mind employ;
Ill exchanged, the happy sports
Of the once contented boy.

May this little mark of love,
Thy dark eyes with pleasure light;
And when older grown, no more
Infant plays and toys invite.

Not unsuccessful may it prove,
But impress the important truth,
The golden moments not to lose,
That deck the brilliant morn of youth.

May improvement stamp each hour,
Well employed each day be found;
Each month now store of knowledge yield,
With added worth each year be crown'd.

For oh! too soon, with course unmarked,
The fleeting hours away will glide,
'Till days, and months, and years have pass'd
In time's forever ebbing tide. I. S. O.

THE ACCELERATING

WASHER.

THE subscriber is proprietor of a Washing Machine, the utility and economy of which are now perfectly established: and having received the most satisfactory recommendations in its favor, from many families in the city, who have tested its advantage by actual experiment, he offers it with great confidence to his friends and the public. The machine is so simple in its construction that a child of twelve years of age may wash with it: is made light and portable: is cheap, and is adapted alike to the use of large or small families.

The following ladies have testified their approbation of this machine, and have kindly permitted the proprietor to refer to them for a recommendation in its favor.

REFERENCES.

Mrs. Sturgeon,	Mrs. M'Candless,
—— Brown,	—— H. Davis,
—— Little,	—— Holdship,
—— Hays,	—— Lindle,
—— Magee,	—— M'Nickle,
—— Christy,	—— Carson,
—— Caldwell,	—— L. Peterson.
—— Cecil,	

They will be kept constantly on hand, and furnished promptly to order, by

THOMAS LIGGETT,
No. 88 Second Street.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 29—1mo.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

For Sale,

A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do.
Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

S. P. Darlington & Co.

CORNER OF FOURTH & WOOD STREET

ARE receiving and opening their fall supplies of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c. which are offered on the best terms.

N. B. A very superior article of cast steel axes just received as above.

August 28.—6t

Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery.

L. CALLAGHAN, Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, member of the Faculty of Medicine of Glasgow, and member of the Pittsburgh Medical Society, will deliver a course of *Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery*, in the city of Pittsburgh, during the ensuing winter. The course will commence on the 1st of November and terminate on the last of February.

For particulars apply to Dr. L. Callaghan, No. 18, Market Street, Pittsburgh, where a printed prospectus of the Surgical department of the course may be had.

Sept. 18, 1829.—t1N

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—3mo.

40 BARRELS GROUND CAMWOOD
5 Tons Logwood. For Sale by
M'KEE, CLARK & Co.
Sept. 22.—6t

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.
Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

SALT.

THE Kiskeminetas Salt Deposit, on the Canal in Allegheny Town, near the Outlet Locks, is just opened for the sale of Salt in barrels or in bulk.

The price of Salt in bulk will be 25 cents per barrel lower than the price in barrels.

The bridge across the Allegheny will be made free of toll for all persons carrying Salt from the Deposite to Pittsburgh.

JOHN ECKY.

Sept. 18.—1mo

GREAT CURIOSITIES,

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows;* the *Emeu*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin; Coatimundi;* several *Monkeys; two living Porcupines; Porcupine Fish; Lobster, 3 feet long; Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY OUT LOTS,

FOR SALE.

FOUR ACRES of LAND, which will be sold in four separate Lots, to suit purchasers, or the whole together. This ground is handsomely situated—it is one of the most eligible situations for a country residence; it is but one mile from the Allegheny Bridge, adjoining land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins. It is unnecessary to give a farther description, as purchasers will have an opportunity of examining for themselves.

For terms of sale inquire of Robert Park on the premises, John E. Park at the Drug Store of John Hannen, Esq. or of Dr. Charles L. Armstrong, No. 81 Front street.

Pittsburgh, July 28, 1829.

PITTSBURGH

Monitorial High School.

DESIROUS of more fully extending the advantages of the system of education pursued at the Pittsburgh Monitorial High School, the proprietors have made arrangements to receive on the first of October next a class of pupils of a less advanced stage of instruction than heretofore, under the immediate care of a gentleman whom they have engaged in Philadelphia for that purpose.

In this class is intended to be taught, Reading, Writing, Spelling, and the rudiments of Arithmetic, the charge for which will be three dollars per quarter, exclusive of Books and Stationary.

The terms for the higher Classes, (to which in consequence of the new arrangements Mr. Withington will be able to devote more of his attention) including in the First Class if desired, Latin and French, will be the same as before.

For further information apply at the Schoo to
E. WITHINGTON,
or to JOHN SNYDER,
JOHN TOWNE,
RICHARD BOWEN,
BENJ. BAKEWELL.

Pittsburgh, 18th Sept. 1829.—3w

CHEMISTRY.

R. PETER, Jr. intends to deliver another course of *experimental* Lectures on Chemistry, to commence about the first week in November next.

As all the applications of Chemistry to the Arts are to be given, and experimentally illustrated when practicable, he hopes to make this course interesting to the *Mechanic* as to the man of leisure.—Lecture-room at Lambdin's Museum, to the freedom of which the subscribers to the Lectures will be entitled, during the course, without any additional charge.

Terms moderate—apply at No. 70, Market street, or at the Museum.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

BOLTING CLOTHS,

FIVE and six quarters, from No. 0 to 9, of the best quality. For sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26. Wood-street.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Sept. 22, 1829.—6t *Agent.*

The Washington Examiner and Greensburgh Republican, will please insert the above six times.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION IS WANTED respecting *RICHARD COLVIN*, who has been absent from home for some time past, and has not lately been heard of. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Cincinnati or Pittsburgh, whither he has gone from Bedford, Penn. Having been before in the Western country he is known to many persons from the circumstance of his being in a state of *mental derangement*. He is a man of ordinary size, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high; very peaceable in his disposition His clothing consisted of a blue cloth coat two pair of fine brown drilling pantaloons; linen shirts two spotted buff waistcoats; a pair of yellow buckskin shoes, and a straw hat. A reward of *Thirty Dollars* will be given for such information as may lead to his recovery by his family, or for intelligence of him should he be deceased.

It is particularly requested that he be treated with attention and humanity, by any person under whose care he may have placed himself, and to whom a liberal compensation will be given for his trouble, and all charges paid.

Communications to be immediately addressed to

Robert A. Dobbin,
Sept. 29—3t Baltimore.

Union-Town and Pittsburgh TURNPIKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 16th November, 1829, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 15th day of April, A.D. 1829, the books to receive subscription for stock, in a company to be entitled "the President Managers, and Company of the Uniontown and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road," will be opened, and continue open for the space of six hours, for three days successively, at the following places, viz:—At the house of George Craft, Uniontown, Fayette county; at the house of George Hagen, Perryopolis; at the house of David Rankin, Rostraver Township, Westmoreland county; at the house of John Walker, Elizabethtown, Allegheny county; and at the house of Col. Ramsey, Wood-street, Pittsburgh:—when and where one or more of the undersigned Commissioners will attend.

JOHN M. AUSTIN,
JACOB HARRIS,
DAVID RYALL,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
HENRY WESTBAY.

Sept. 29, 1829.—4t

NEW GOODS,

FROM THE EASTERN AUCTIONS.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening, a very choice and extensive assortment of

European, India, and American

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the New York and Philadelphia Auctions at very reduced prices, and having been particularly selected for this market, by an experienced judge, they are confidently offered to Country Merchants, by the Piece or Package, as being lower than at any former period.

Weekly supplies will be received of the latest importations and style.

M. S. MASON & M'DONOUGH,
50 *Wood Street.*

Sept. 11, 1829.—6t

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

St. Clare's Seminary.

THE vacations of this Institution have terminated, and it is again prepared to receive Pupils.—The buildings are now completed, and in point of situation, spaciousness and convenience, are such as will insure the health and comfort of the Pupils as far as these necessary requisites are concerned; the extent of the farm will afford the Pupils ample room for exercise.—The Dormitories, Refectories, Schoolrooms, &c. having been constructed expressly for the purpose, the strictest regard has been paid to whatever might promote habits of neatness and order, indispensable in the Education of Ladies.—The domestic rules of the school are no other than those established in every well regulated family, and tend all to emulate in the Pupils, politeness of manners, desire of improvement, and preservation of good morals.—When it is considered that from 12 to 15 experienced persons are permanently, and almost exclusively, engaged in contributing their share to the comfort or education of the Pupils, it may be inferred that their opportunity of improvement is surpassed by no other. The Classes are conducted by a sufficient number of competent teachers, whose qualifications to teach the branches they profess, can stand the test of strict examination.

TERMS.

Boarding and Tuition, including English and French language, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History,	per annum,	$100 00
Music, vocal and instrumental,	do.	20 00
Drawing and painting,	do.	10 00
Embroidery and all kinds of fancy needle work,	do.	10 00
Use of bed and bedding,	do.	7 00
Physician's salary	do.	3 00

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents.

Payment to be made half yearly in advance.

Dress is uniform, consisting of two black bombazette frocks and one white one; two black capes and two white ones; two black bombazette aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, &c.—to be provided by the parents.

Parents or friends can visit the Pupils every day, from one o'clock in the afternoon until five, Sundays excepted.

Application can be made, either in person or by letter, to the Rev. Charles B. Maguire, Pittsburgh, or to Michael Tiernan, Esq. Allegheny Town, or at the Seminary.

September 25, 1829.—1m.

FOR SALE,

THE BASSENHEIM FURNACE, together with a suitable quantity of LAND, situated near Zelienople, Butler county, on the Connoquinessing Creek.

The Furnace is worked by a Steam Engine, in complete order.

For further particulars and the terms, inquire of *Neville B. Craig, Esq.* or *Mr. Charles L. Volz*, Pittsburgh, or *Mr. P. L. Passavant*, Zelienople.

July 28.—w3m.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also,—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.
Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O.) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingshurgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of
DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

$50 REWARD.

THE Warehouse of the subscribers was broken open on the night of the 14th instant, (Monday,) and the following articles taken.

1 Piece of Gray Cloth, 20 yards, middling quality; 1 piece 5 to 6 yds. Blue Cloth, do. do.; 6 or 8 pieces of Dark Blue, Mixed, and Green Cassinet, part of the pieces cut; 5 or 6 pieces home-made flannel; two pieces of coarse Plaid, one of them a dark and the other a red ground; 1 cut piece of red flannel.

It is probable that some pieces of home-made linen were also taken.

The above reward will be given for the recovery of the goods and the apprehension of the offender or offenders, or any one of them—or $25 for the recovery of the goods alone. Should a part only of the goods be recovered, a proportionate reward will be given.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 16, 1829.—3t

A CARD.

MR. W. R. COPPOCK,

Professor of Music, and Teacher of the Pianoforte, Organ, Singing, &c.

HAVING been induced by his numerous friends, most respectfully announces to the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, his intention of residing amongst them for the purpose of instructing those who may honor him with their preference. From the experience Mr. C. has had in teaching in some of the principal Seminaries of New York and Brooklyn, together with numerous and highly respected families, and from his usual strict attention to his pupils, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Mr. C. would be happy to attend Seminaries or Classes in the neighboring towns.

Piano-fortes tuned and regulated.

Terms may be made known at his residence, *Mrs. Armstrong's*, Water-street, at Messrs. *Johnston & Stockton's*, or *Charles VonBonnhorst, Esq's.* where a collection of his latest compositions may be had, and letters of recommendation seen.

Sept. 7, 1829.—tf

Drawing on the 8th of October.

Maryland State Lottery, No. 6, for 1829.

COHEN'S OFFICE—BALTIMORE,
August 25, 1829.

☞This Scheme is arranged on the ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM, which is continued in consequence of its established and unrivalled popularity. By this mode of drawing (which is secured by letters patent under the seal of the United States) the holder of two tickets or shares is *certain of obtaining at least one prize, and may draw three!* and in proportion for any greater quantity.

The drawing of Scheme No. 5, will take place on the 9th September, too early however for distant adventurers to make investments: the Commissioners therefore in order to permit those at a distance to avail themselves of the chances offered by these popular schemes, at this time announce the Scheme of No. 6, the drawing of which will take place on

Thursday, the 8th October.

HIGHEST PRIZE

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 prize	of	5,000 Dolls is	5,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	1,000 Dolls is	1,000 Dolls.
1 prize	of	500 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
1 prize	of	200 Dolls is	200 Dolls.
4 prizes	of	100 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
10 prizes	of	50 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
50 prizes	of	10 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	5 Dolls is	500 Dolls.
100 prizes	of	4 Dolls is	400 Dolls.
5,000 prizes	of	3 Dolls is	15,000 Dolls.
5,268 prizes, amounting to			24,000 Dolls.

Only 10,000 Tickets in the Scheme—Not one Blank to a Prize!—the whole payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had the moment they are drawn.

Tickets, $3—*Halves*, $1 50—*Quarters*, 75 *cts.*

To be had in the greatest variety of Nos. at

COHEN'S OFFICE,

No. 114, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,

Where the two great Capital Prizes of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars each* were sold in former Lotteries, and where more Capital Prizes have been sold than at any other office in America.

*** ORDERS either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prizes, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞*Direct to*
J. I. Cohen, Jr. & BROTHERS—*Baltimore.*

☞*The Register, containing the Official List, will be forwarded immediately after the drawing, to those who may request it.*

Baltimore, August 25, 1829.—wt20c.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18, 1829.—tf

ROMANCES OF REAL LIFE. In two volumes. "For a light, free, flowing, and truly feminine style, we know not where to look for Mrs. Charles Gore's equal among living female writers, or her superior among dead ones. She is a charming writer, and one who will not easily find a rival, except in—herself. In other words, she, and she only, is the writer who can make us forget the pleasure which we have received from these 'Romances of Real Life.'"—*Court Jour.*

Just received and for sale by
HOLDSHIP & SON.
Sept. 18.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.
August 7, 1829—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

To Printers and Publishers.

THE subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the Printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing, and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able, from such experience to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly eight) with the business of type founding, he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices, though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth or insult common sense, by pretending to any "increased facilities in the manufacture," (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were twelve years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present) nor have the "materials used in making printing type been so greatly reduced," as to bear *any proportion* to the reduction in the price of type. But the reduction has been "induced" by *competition*, and an overbearing disposition of some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type, plain and ornamental, for book and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of book-letter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete Printer's Warehouse, (the only one in the city,) and can furnish a complete printing office at a very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at a credit of 6 months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent will be made for cash:—

Six lines Pica and all larger,	30	Long Primer,	40
Double Pica, to 5 lines Pica	32	Bourgeois,	46
Great Primer,	34	Brevier,	56
English,	36	Minion,	70
Pica,	36	Nonpareil,	90
Small Pica,	38	Leads,	30
		Quotations,	30

The prices of ornamented and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

A book of Specimens will shortly be published.

Stereotyping will be done at the lowest prices, in the best manner as heretofore.

J. HOWE,
Corner of Crown and Callowhill streets,
Philadelphia, July 27, 1829.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an act to regulate the general elections within this commonwealth," it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—In pursuance of which, I, WILLIAM CAVEN, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny; do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny county aforesaid, that a general election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at the several election districts therein.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh, west of Wood Street, from the Monongahela river to where the street intersects Liberty Street, from thence north to Liberty and west of Washington Streets, are to meet at the court house in said city.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh east of Wood Street and south of Liberty Street to the line—together with the electors of that part of Pitt township adjoining and attached thereto, beginning on the Allegheny river at the mouth of Washington Street, and running up said river to the mouth of Two Mile Run, thence up said run by Roup's Mill to Henry Fulton's farm house, on the Four Mile Run to the Monongahela, and thence down the said river to the city line, except so much thereof as is contained within the boundaries of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' are also to meet at the court house in the city of Pittsburgh.

The electors of the borough of the 'Northern Liberties of the city of Pittsburgh,' included within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the corner of Penn and Washington Streets, on Alexander Laughlin's land, thence along the line of the city of Pittsburgh, to the middle of the Allegheny river, thence by the middle of the said river up the same to the point opposite John M'Donald and Joseph Patterson's line, adjoining O'Hara's property, thence southeastwardly to said John M'Donald's and Patterson's line, and along said line and that of Boyle Irwin, to his southeastern corner, thence along his line at or near the foot of the hill commonly called Grant's Hill, thence to the southeas ern corner of the Methodist burying ground, thence along the southern line of the said burying ground, and by a line pursuing the course thereof, to the line of the city of Pittsburgh, thence by said line to the place of beginning, are to meet at the house formerly occupied by John Taylor in said borough.

The electors of Pitt township, excepting so much thereof as goes to constitute part of the eastern election ward of the city of Pittsburgh, and the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, are to meet at the office of the East Liberty Steam Mill, in the town of East Liberty, in said township.

The electors of Wilkins township are to meet at the house now occupied by Francis Wilson on the Frankstown road, in said township

The electors of Plum township are to meet at the house of John Little in said township.

The electors of Versailles township are to meet at the white house lately occupied by Thomas Neel, in said township.

The electors of Elizabeth township are to meet at the house of John Walker in Elizabethtown.

The electors of Mifflin township are to meet at the house of John H. Neel in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township are to meet at the house of John King in said township.

The electors of that part of St. Clair township within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning on the Monongahela river at the mouth of Street's run, thence down said river to the mouth of Chartier's creek, on the Ohio river, thence up the said creek to include John Bell's farm, thence up to Willett's on Street's run (including the farms of Robert Hays and James Bryson) and thence down the said run to a place of beginning, (being made a separate election district) are to meet at the house of Dominic O'Conner, in Birmingham, in said township.

The electors of the residue of St. Clair township, south and west of the aforesaid division line, are to meet at the house of Thomas M'Culley in said township.

The electors of Fayette township are to meet at the house, formerly Mathew M'Coy's in Noblesburgh, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township are to meet at the house of Audley M'Farland in said township.

The electors of Moon township are to meet at the house of Adrian Aton, in said township.

The electors of Findlay township are to meet at the house of John Charles, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township are to meet at the house of John Moore, in said township.

The electors of Ross, township, excepting those resident in the borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the reserved tract opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of William R. Graham, formerly Samuel Allen's, in said township.

The electors of the borough of Allegheny, and those resident within the bounds of the reserved tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house of Robert Campbell in said borough.

The electors of Pine township are to meet at the house of William Cochran in said township.

The electors of Deer township, residing east of the following line: Beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence a due north course to intersect the Butler county line, are to meet at the house of Benjamin Coe, Jun.

The electors of Deer township, residing west of the above mentioned line, are to meet at the house late of John Connelly, deceased.

The electors of Franklin township, are to meet at the house of Samuel Neely, in said township.

And the electors of Indiana township are to meet at the house of David Stewart, in said township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

One person for GOVERNOR, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Four persons for *Members of the House of Representatives* of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for county COMMISSIONER, for three years, and one person for two years, in the room of John Patterson, esq resigned, and

One person for AUDITOR.

And in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 17th day of March, 1800, it is directed that the inspectors of the said general election shall be chosen by ballot, on the Friday next preceding the first Tuesday in October, at the several election districts; and the election for such inspectors shall be held by the respective constables, who are required to give at least one week's previous notice of such election, assisted by two qualified citizens chosen by such citizens qualified to vote, as shall then be present, and the inspectors so chosen are required to be at the places of their districts, on the day of the general election, at nine o'clock in the morning, to do and perform the duties required of them.

Also, in and by an act of the general assembly of this state, passed on the 2d day of April, 1821, it is directed that "it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of each and every county within this commonwealth, to give public notice at the same time, and in the same manner, and under the same penalty, that he is now required to give notice of any general or special election, that every person who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary departments of the United States, and also that every member of congress is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election in this state."

And the return judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at the court-house, in the city of Pittsburgh on the Friday next after the second Tuesday of October next, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this 7th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*
September 11.